New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1471. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THE PLATFORM CONSTRUCTED.

THE KANSAS AND NEBRASKA BILL FULLY INDORSED.

Short Discussion on the Questions of Foreign Policy and the Pacific Railroad.

THE NEW-YORK CONTESTED SEATS.

Interesting Proceedings of the Committee on Credentials.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 3.

The delay in the balloting is unfavorable to Buchanan, but his friends are still firm in the conviction of his success.

It is charged that the ultra-Douglas men are engaged in causing picks to defeat Buchanan while declaring the hopes of the latter that they would go for him. This is apparently confirmed by the expressed determination of the Illinois Delegation to stand on Douglas to the last, although yesterday it was positively given out that they would lead off for Buchanan, if the vote failed to have a majority.

Ohio continues divided, with a small majority for Buchanan. Under the rules adopted to-day, the majority of any delegation may force the casting of the united vote of a State as a unit. This process is expected to give Buchanan the entire vote of Ohio and Massachusetts.

The discussions in the Committee on the Platform were very warm. All the resolutions except those on foreign policy, are already agreed upon. It is charged by some delegates professing familiarity with their character, that they are evasive on the Slavery question. This may result from the fact that the Georgia Platform was rejected. Hallett claims the resolutions as highly national, however,—which means ultra Pro-Slavery.

Soulé has proposed a strong series of resolutions relative to foreign policy, which will be discussed and voted on by Committee to-night. Of course they are on the Ostend Conference, Cuba and Nicaragua filibuster order. If reported to the Convention, Soulé is expected to defend them in a speech. The resolutions are now expected to be acted on to-morrow, before the balloting commences.

From the best indications to-night, it is still believed that Buchanan will be nominated—probably on the second or third ballot.

It is rumored that Pierce was telegraphed to-day that the New-England vote for him would be chiefly complimentary, and that he replied that he wanted none such.

Senator Stockton of the Indiana delegation to Baltimore has excited much feeling against him, but in the possible event of Buchanan's failure it gives him an advantageous position before Convention.

Rev. Sereno and Lorenzo B. Sheppard made eloquent arguments in behalf of the Softs before Committee on Credentials—David L. Seymour speaking for the Hards. The Committee reassisted the discussion to-day. No report is yet agreed upon, but indications continue that if either party get the advantage in the Convention, it will be the Softs, although the Hards have agreed to vote for Buchanan—which the Softs decline. If the Softs are admitted, the opposition to Buchanan becomes formidable.

The Pierce office-holders in the Convention are numerous, and it is proposed to submit a resolution prohibiting all Federal office-holders ineligible to seats in future Democratic Conventions. S.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 4—12 M.

There is great confusion in the Convention. The South manifests a bitter hostility to the Foreign policy of the Platform, and to the Pacific Railroad, and a division was ordered. The question was taken on the resolution relative to Domestic policy, and they were adopted unanimously.

Buchanan stock is buoyant to-day.

The Softs are still hopeful, but there is no report as yet. S.

Proceedings of the Convention.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 4.

The Committee on Resolutions made their report this morning. The Baltimore Platform of 1852 is substantially reaffirmed, with additions as follows:

And whereas, since the foregoing declaration was unanimously adopted by our predecessors in National Conventions, an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusively American, and it is proper that the American Democracy should define its position therein; therefore,

Resolved, That the foundation of this Union of States having been laid in its prosperity, expansion and present example of free Government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concern, and no respect of persons in regard to birth or place of birth, no Party can justly claim fellowship and membership, in accordance with American principles, which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birthplace.

That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose the well-considered position of former Conventions upon the sectional issue of domestic Slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States; and that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional Party, subsisting exclusively on Slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That claiming fellowship with and desiring the preservation of all the rights reserved to the States and to the people, under the Constitution, as the paramount law, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic Slavery, which seek to embroil the States and people in discord with each other, to the exclusive benefit of the party making a sectional appeal, we do nevertheless deem it proper to state that it is the duty of Congress to prohibit in the Territories those twin relics of barbarism, Polygamy and Slavery; and we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly expressed will of the majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without domestic Slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

Resolved, That the Democratic Party recognises the appropriate action, in a political and commercial point of view, of a safe, cheap and speedy mail communication within our own Union; and it is the duty of the Federal Government to construct promptly all its constitutional powers for the accomplishment of that object.

Resolved, That the conditions of popular institutions in the old world daily force upon the reflecting mind the necessity of cherishing, maintaining and defending our own, as involving the existence of our country, and the well-being of mankind; that we view with deep interest the efforts recently made in Europe to obtain for the people increased political rights and privileges, and hail with sympathy every movement calculated to secure those rights by constitutional means; and in accordance with American principles, which base its executive administration

INTERESTING FROM KANSAS.

Organization of the Free-State Settlers.

Determined by the Southern Immigrants.

AID WANTED.

Continued Proceedings of the Settlement Committee.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Wednesday, May 28, 1856.

The most exciting subject at present is the Missouri Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Continued Proceedings of the Settlement Committee.

AID WANTED.

Outrages by the Southern Immigrants.

Organization of the Free-State Settlers.

INTERESTING FROM KANSAS.

BRIDGE

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Reported evenly week expressly for the New-York Daily-Tribune, by a corps of Stenographers and Writers employed by the Publication Committee.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, June 4, 1856.

Telegraphic Market Reports are to be found on the Inside Pages.

WASHINGTON BOOTH TAKES, 449-STREET, at the New-York Tribune Office, Forty-fourth-street, Broadway, or Sixth-street. Canvassers, on Robinson-street, and Co-Owners, on Sixth-street, are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for this paper. Terms as low as any other reliable paper. Persons visiting the City can leave their orders at the Office, and have the paper sent to their residence. Single copies can be had at the Office, or at the Periodical Depots.

Our reporters make it their regular business to call at the Yards every day, and their reports may be relied on as correct. Persons wishing to buy or sell Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Calves, &c., can find it to their interest to call at the Yards, or send their orders to the Reporters.

Drovers visiting the Yards will find the Reporters at the Stables of Messrs. Allerton & Co., Nos. 1 and 2 Bull's Head Yard, Forty-fourth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.

Persons wishing to purchase Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Calves, &c., can

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1856.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.
Per Steamer Illinois.

The Illinois, Captain ——, will leave on the 14th inst. This steamer connects at Panama with the Illinois, Captain ——, which leaves on the 1st P. M.

We shall publish complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Proceedings in Congress; Reports of all Public Meetings, Political Conventions, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics, and a great amount of miscellaneous Matter.

Price—in wrappers ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders promptly as possible.

There was a terrific thunder squall last night, accompanied by drenching showers of rain, which lasted from 8 o'clock until past midnight, and so deranged the telegraphic wires as to suspend all communications between this City and Cincinnati, so that we are without any advices from the Convention after the adjournment at noon, when the platform resolutions were under discussion, and the Committee on Credentials had not reported in reference to the opposing New-York delegations. The rumors and indications are still favorable to Buchanan; but no reliance can be placed upon the reports until the balloting begin to tell the true state of feeling in the Convention.

The Know-Nothing National Council continued its session yesterday, and the proceedings were of a very interesting character. An animated and prolonged debate occurred as to the propriety of abolishing secrecy in their meeting, which was ultimately decided in the affirmative by a large majority. During the day several matters of political importance were made by Hon. John M. Botts, Hon. Humphrey Marshall, Hon. Thos. A. Jenckes, of Rhode Island; Hon. Bayard Clark, of New-York; Mr. Sandford, and others.

The disorder equally term which we are passing through now is peculiarly unfortunate in telegraphic operations. From 6 o'clock last night until near the hour of going to press, all telegraphic communication was suspended in every direction.

The Niagara arrived at Halifax last night, but the storm prevented our receiving her news over the wires.

There was no quorum in the House of Representatives yesterday.

Our British Relations.

A correspondent who signs himself a "British Resident" sends us an article complaining of the dismissal of Mr. Crampton, as insulting to Great Britain, and claiming that our Government should have told England, and not her Agent, repeatedly for the alleged attempted violations of our neutrality laws. In the course of his article he says:

"Throughout this letter I have been assuming the statements of the American Government to be correct, but there are two sides to all questions. So far from the British Government being bound down to a certain line of action on the penalty of making herself ridiculous, it is quite free to take no further notice of the matter; or, to notice it so far as not to send another ambassador; or, assuming the responsibility of the agents, to suspend relations altogether, and so hasten on the much-dreaded strife.

In these critical times the duty of a well-conducted journal is to enlarge and not to circumscribe the platform on which national differences may be adjusted."

We agree entirely with our Correspondent in this suggestion; and he must accept this as our reason for not publishing the whole of his communication. Now that decisive action has been taken by our Government, it can do no good to discuss the steps that led to it. All we have to do is to wait and see what the British Government may think that its own character, and the best interests of the English people, require to be done about it. We cannot believe that so petty an affair is to lead to any disturbance of the amicable relations of the two countries. So far as the Governments themselves are concerned, there is not left the slightest ground for controversy. Great Britain disavowed, in the most explicit and earnest manner, any intention to violate our laws or to trespass upon our rights. That disavowal was accepted by our Government, with equal emphasis and cordiality, as entirely satisfactory. Most men end the affair, so far as the two Governments are concerned. It is quite true that Great Britain may resent our dismissal of her Minister,—but if she does, she will suggest widely from all precedent and from the dictates of common sense. His dismissal rested exclusively and exclusively upon personal grounds; and it is the unquestionable, and hitherto it has been the unquestioned, right of every Government to be *its own judge* in such a case. The British Ministry may not agree with our Executive in deeming Mr. Crampton to have been guilty of any act which should render him an improper and unacceptable representative of Her Majesty at Washington—but it will scarcely insist that its view of this matter is, in any degree, binding upon us. The whole censure upon Mr. Crampton is personal; —if the Government deem it undeserved, it can provide the remedy by promoting or otherwise rewarding him. We should have no more right to take exceptions to this, than England has to take exceptions to our dismissal of him.

We have not the slightest apprehensions of war with England from any such cause as this. Finally as the administration of both Governments may be, that of neither of them has yet fallen into the hands of madmen.

Free Labor and the Press.

We observed that the *Herald*, a day or two since, in printing a speech of Hon. A. P. Butler, of South Carolina, felt constrained to give with it the farthest one of Senator Sumner, as its contribution to the literature of the opening campaign. No act could have been more serviceable to the country. The unenlightened readers of that paper, who could be reached through no other channel, are thus forced to listen to an argument wholly unanswerable against a system of which the *Herald* has been a reckless and a zealous advocate. This service, important as it was, the *Herald* alone could perform. By no other means could the speech be laid before the slaveholding anarchists of the Southern States, and their credulous tools in this country.

We are not without fears that the *Herald* is deliberating about throwing off its Southern masters, and inflicting its services upon Northern free labor. Rumors to that effect were certainly quite current a few weeks ago. There were those who fixed the precise moment when the transition was to be effected; the issue selected for the bolt; and who quoted freely the language of its proprietor when he denounced the unprofitableness of his present service, and declared that a "single block of waiters, cooks, and chambermaids in New-York did more for his paper than the whole Union south of Mason and Dixon's line." As a complaint, this is certainly unreasonable, seeing that the essential feature of Slavery is the enjoyment of other people's labors, without having to pay; nevertheless, the remark exhibits the calculating integrity of that journal, and justifies apprehensions that it may be soon a fugitive from Southern service.

There is food for reflection, that might not prove unwholesome for several very active Pro-Slavery presses at the North, in such estimates of their comparative obligations to the contending systems of free labor and slave labor. Cut off from their subscription lists and advertising pages the contributions of Northern free industry, the mechanic, with his latest invention, the emigrant seeking employment, the merchant and tradesman with their seasonable wares, Irish men and women, and free negroes, in pursuit of domestic service, and not one of them could sustain itself for a week. Yet, without compensation, and turning against the hands that feed them, they advocate madly a system which forever excludes the free American laborer from three-fourths of the soil of the Federal Union; which proposes to shut him out perpetually from all the territories of the United States; and confine the market for his skill and industry, year by year, within straiter and less remunerative limits. Involuntary servitude and free labor, it is admitted, cannot exist on the same soil. The recent murder of Keating, at Washington—a murder that would never have been perpetrated had the victim been worth a thousand dollars in the slave market had he been, in fact, a negro slave rather than a white free man—is only one evidence in a multitude of the incompatibility of free and slave labor. They are necessarily at war. The struggle in Kansas is simply to determine which shall forever exclude the other. Slavery strengthened by the alliance of the federal Government and a portion of the Northern press has, thus far, the advantage; it will not be the fault of such agencies as the *Herald*, *Journal of Commerce* and *Express*, if the voluntary labor of the North be not eventually degraded to the level of the black servitude of the South. In territorial scope, and breadth of market, it has already lost ruinously; it has yet its independence, manhood and dignity to lose. Not unjustly, therefore, may our mechanics, and men and women of every sort, who live by hiring, not selling, their brains and limbs, charge with the basest ingratitude and inconsistency, the Northern press they support, in thus siding against them in a contest so momentous.

The Brooks Affair.

We publish this morning the Report of the Minority of the Committee of the House of Representatives, upon the assault of Brooks upon Senator Sumner. The conclusion to which the Minority arrive is that the House has *no jurisdiction* over the assault:—it is reached by a species of pettifogging which might establish the reputation of a one-horse lawyer in some remote section of the newest portion of our Territory, but which will not enhance the public estimate of the character and statesmanship of the gentlemen who have made it. Mr. Conn begins by laying down the hackneyed and serviceable postulate, that neither House of Congress can do anything whatever but what the Constitution has explicitly and distinctly empowered it to do. By what authority either branch hires door-keepers, orders fires to be lighted, or performs any of the many necessary functions concerning which the Constitution is entirely silent, Mr. Conn does not inform us. He enters, however, into an elaborate statement of the action by which the British Parliament protects its members from outrage and insult,—for the purpose of exclaiming with holy horror against the idea *of our* imitating so atrocious and tyrannical an example.

But Mr. Conn, even on his own ground, is presently brought face to face with the language of the Constitution itself. He is first compelled to consider the meaning of that distinct and emphatic phrase by which the Constitution declares that "for any speech or debate in either House, they (the Senators and Representatives) *shall not be questioned in any other place.*" His ingenuity, however, does not fail him even here. This means, he says, that they are to be exempt from *legal* questioning merely. It was designed to protect them exclusively from [illegible] anything illegal in itself? Inasmuch, therefore, as assailing a Senator with a bludgeon was illegal *per se* and previous to any declaration of the Constitution, it cannot be supposed that the Constitution intended to *forbid it!* If this is not the logic of lunacy, we are at a loss for terms to characterize it properly. But, as if suspecting its fallacy, Mr. Conn proceeds to say that *if* Members of Congress are to be protected by this shield, "ought they to be permitted to avail themselves of it to indulge in language and reflections in no wise necessary for the discharge of their official duty nor promotive of the public good?" Certainly not. No one claims that they are. But the practical question for Mr. Conn to consider was,—whether the bludgeon in the hands of a ruffian was the proper agency for preventing Senators from thus abusing their trust. It is the duty of the presiding officer, and of the Senate itself, to arrest all personalities and all improprieties in debate. Why did not Mr. Banner resort to this Constitutional and Parliamentary remedy? If Mr. Sumner's remarks were in violation of the proprieties of his position,—if they were unduly personal, why did not the President or some Senator call him to order? Mr. Conn's interposition of this plea is a virtual justification of the assault of Mr. Brooks.

But there is another clause of the Constitution which troubles Mr. Conn somewhat in his argument. The power is expressly given to each House of Congress to "punish its members *for disorderly behavior.*" It seems pretty clear to common sense that Mr. Brooks was guilty of "disorderly behavior," in his assault upon Mr. Sumner, and that the power and the duty of punishing him for it rested upon the House of which he was a member. But Mr. Conn discovers or invents a dodge for this emergency. He is of opinion that the disorderly behavior must occur *during the session* of the House. If this be so, why did not the Constitution say so? Mr. Conn, when it suits his purpose, is a strict Constructionist:—his plea in this case shows that when it does *not* suit his purpose, the Constitution is worth to him no more than just so much waste paper.

The whole Pro-Slavery and Democratic section of the House of Representatives will undoubtedly stand by the principles of this minority report, and will vote *en masse* to screen Mr. Brooks from all punishment for his assault upon Mr. Sumner. The subject will probably come up for debate early next week. We trust that it will not be allowed to be disposed of in so summary and disgracefully imbecile a manner as it was in the Senate, where the absurd report of the Committee was adopted without a syllable of dissent or even an opposing vote. The House of Representatives should settle decisively and finally the various points of privilege and of power which the subject involves.

A Very Small Shot.

There is a little French paper in this City, very like one of the little men one occasionally meets on the Boulevards of the charming capital of a country of spies and *espiglerie*, and always endeavoring to compensate for its smallness by the assumption of big airs. This little journal, called the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, is bursting at this momentous crisis with bellicose wrath, and threatening "this great country, Sir," on the part of *la belle* France and its recent ally with wholesale ruin and destruction. In listening to its little thunder we could not help recalling, with amused recollection, a little anecdote applied most happily by Lord Derby, in the House of Lords, to a pugnacious little Peer, the Duke of Argyle, who attacked him with a similar amusing fury. "My reply to the indignation of the Peer who has just spoken is that," said Lord Derby, "of a great huge collier in Lancashire, who being asked one day why he submitted, as he often did, to being beat by a little vixen of a wife, who was constantly thrashing him, answered, laughingly, "bless the little woman, it does not hurt me and it amuses her." A funny little paper is the *Courrier des Etats Unis*.

At the Confessional.

The *Herald* of this City—the most zealous organ of the Pro-Slavery propaganda in the North, and probably one of the most authoritative exponents of its principles—frankly confesses that, if the Cincinnati Convention were to adopt resolutions expressing *truly* the sentiments of the present Democratic Party, they would be given in "some such platform as the following:"

1. *Resolved*, That niggers, pistols, bowie knives and bludgeons are the fundamental principles of the Democracy, as reconstructed under the administration of our warlike Franklin Pierce by our dear friends, the Southern nigger drivers.

2. *Resolved*, That the freedom of speech is liable to abuses even in the United States Senate, abuses which can only be corrected by the application of gutta percha to the naked head of the offending party as he sits in his chair; and that in thus beating an Abolition Senator we are righteously vindicating the true policy of the "unterrified Democracy."

3. *Resolved*, That the killing of a contemptible Irish waiter holding the position of a nigger, for neglect of duty or impudence to a Democratic guest coming down to a late breakfast, is a proper warning to the whole Irish race, that they can no longer expect to ride rough shod over the Democracy of the Union.

4. *Resolved*, As the Constitution, as interpreted by our Southern teachers, the nigger drivers, has already established African Slavery in all the Territories of the United States, that "Squatter Sovereignty" is a humbug, that General Cass is a humbug considerably behind the age, and that all Abolition or Free-State Squatters should be expelled from Kansas, if necessary, by fire and sword, &c., &c.

Practice vs. Precept.

As a striking example of the force of contemporary sentiment influencing and perverting an honest nature, we have not seen anything more remarkable than the following extracts from speeches made by the now notorious Brooks, but two years ago, which the *Boston Transcript* has fished up from the dead sea of the Congressional *Globe*.

Mr. Brooks, in his speech in the House, March 15, 1854, delivers himself thus:

"Should sight of intemperance of language escape me in the remarks I am about to make, I trust that it may be regarded as directed towards principles and positions, and not to the persons from whom they proceed.

"I have lived long enough to learn, that to do justice to the opinions and even the prejudices of others is the surest way to secure a just consideration for my own.

"Now, Sir, does it jump with my humor or my appreciation of human, to assail those who, in their sincerity, and, as I believe, honesty of purpose, are devoted to a local sentiment, are averse to a recent but (as compared to a whole) limited wrong? Is it a cheap display of chivalry to invade where no risk is incurred; and, for my own part, I would prove the [illegible] of him who bears the weight than of the inflicted."

On June 21, 1854, in reference to the dispute between Churchill and Cullom, he introduced a series of resolves, from which we extract two:

Resolved, That any member who brings into the House a concealed weapon shall be expelled by a two-thirds vote.

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms shall cause to be erected a rack in the rotunda, where members who are addicted to the carrying of concealed weapons shall be required to place them before entering this hall, and that they shall be exposed to the inspection of the curious, as long as the members are employed in legislation.

Brooks may be a kind of political Joseph Surface, and prone to sentimentalism, but still we cannot but think his ruffianism belongs more to the society in which he has moved than to his individual nature. Certainly the conduct of the leading men of the South in relation to his assault upon Senator Sumner, must have the effect of greatly increasing the crop of growing ruffians in the Slaveholding States.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway. Press Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 3.

About 25 members were present. A motion was made to adjourn to Saturday, but this could not be done, as there was no quorum present. No business was transacted. Adjourned.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Niagara at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, June 4—5 o'clock P. M.

The steamer *Niagara*, with Liverpool dates of the 24th ult., (three days later than by the *Indian* at Quebec,) is now coming up the harbor.

[*Midnight.*—Owing to the heavy storm which has extended for to the East, we have been unable to obtain anything from Halifax, since the above came to hand.—Reporter.]

New-York and Connecticut Boundary Line Commissioners.

PORT CHESTER, Wednesday, June 4.

The Commissioners appointed by the States of New-York and Connecticut to run a new boundary line between those States met here yesterday.

The Commissioners are—for Connecticut, Wm. H. Hallett, of Stamford, and Jason Whiting, of Litchfield; for New-York, Hon. Benj. Field, of Orleans; Hon. S. D. Backus, of Kings, and Col. Jonathan Tarbell, of Essex. The original dividing line was run in 1664, the last line in 1731. The distance is 90 miles. Since a vast amount of papers must be examined that the members of the Commission have each taken a portion, and adjourned to meet again at Fort Chester on the 23d inst.

Meeting of the New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, Tuesday, June 3.

The State Legislature will convene here to-morrow. The Democrats, in caucus this evening, nominated Samuel Herbert, of Rumney, for Speaker of the House; A. S. Marshall, of Concord, for Clerk; and T. J. Smith, of Wentworth, for Assistant Clerk. The American Republican Caucus nominated Edward H. Rollins, of Concord, Speaker; John H. Goodall, of Manchester, Clerk; and Hardy O'Kent, of Lancaster, Assistant Clerk. Thomas J. Melvin is the Republican, and William Burns the Democratic candidate for President of the Senate. There is a majority in both Houses opposed to the Democrats, and the American Republican candidates will undoubtedly be chosen.

Choice of U. S. Senator from Connecticut.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, June 4.

This forenoon the House elected James Dixon United States Senator from this State by the following vote: Dixon, American, 115; Toucey, Democrat, 101; scattering, 7. Hon. Chas. McCurdy was elected Judge of the Supreme Court, he having on the final ballot 121 out of 224 votes.

Vermont Republican State Convention.

MONTPELIER, Tuesday, June 3.

The Republican State Convention to appoint Delegates at large to the National Convention, was held at this place to-day. Hon. Lewis Underwood of Burlington, late a Democrat of high standing, presiding. The following Delegates were selected: Hon. Hiland Hall, Heman Carpenter, Erastus Fairbanks, Lawrence Brainard and Levi Underwood.

Resolutions high-toned and strongly denouncing the recent outrages in Kansas and Washington were unanimously adopted. Every county in the State, except one, was represented.

Massachusetts Republican State Convention.

WORCESTER, Wednesday, June 4.

The Republican State Convention assembled here to day. The attendance is very large. Hon. Charles Hudson presides.

Admission of Attorneys in the Supreme Court of New-Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, June 4.

The following gentlemen were to-day admitted as Attorneys to the bar of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey; Archibald K. Brown, of Jersey City; William Voorhies, J. R. Hardenburg, C. Scharff, F. B. Lewis, Jeremiah Landing.

Vessel Abandoned—Supposed Robbery.

NORFOLK, Va., Wednesday, June 4.

The Spanish schooner *Asecision*, from Baltimore for Laguayra, ran ashore at Cape Henry and was abandoned by the crew, who, it is supposed, carried off a large amount of specie. The vessel has been got off and brought to Norfolk.

Boundary Between the United States and Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 4.

The President has published an official proclamation establishing the boundary line between the United States and Mexico.

Departure of the Canada.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 4.

The *Canada* sailed at noon, with 128 passengers for Liverpool, and 20 for Halifax. She takes $648,000 in specie. Ex-Minister Crampton and the three dismissed British Consuls are among the passengers.

☞ Col. Ming continues to advertise for abuses, to be entered on the famous Complaint Book. We judge from this that the supply is rather short.

☞ We are indebted to Adams' Express for Cincinnati papers received with dispatch in advance of the mails.

☞ Yesterday was another hot day, but last evening we had a ripping squall and a heavy fall of rain.

☞ Nothing new in the Parrish Will Case yesterday.

[Advertisement.]

Save Your Pie Plant.—The Infallible Self-Sealing Fruit and Vegetable Can.—Our experiences during the past year, in manufacturing Self-Sealing Fruit Cans, and the universal satisfaction and certificates of parties who have purchased and tested those of various makers have given ours the decided preference over all others. The subscribers offer to the public, the best Self-Sealing Can ever invented, to preserve Fruits, Vegetables, &c. The sealing is invariably perfect. All others require solder or cement. The opening has been enlarged to admit a full-sized Peach. Every Can is perfectly tested before it leaves our manufactory, and stamped with our name. Taylor & Hounsfin,
Manufacturers of Finished Tin and Japanned Ware
No. 60 Beekman-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

New School of Medicine and Pharmacy—The Last Discovery of the Age of Healing.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its stated forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

Mrs. M. J. Manby, M. D.
No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.)
Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 3 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen. Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by Appointment.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Maryland Portable Gas Company and R. G. Dun & Co.

Below is a correspondence between R. G. Dun & Co.'s Office of the 1st inst., stating that A. and Dun's business where they were not known.

To R. G. Dun & Co., Esq., Secretary Maryland Portable Gas Company:

In regard to the advertisement of Colton & Co., I have to say that a capias issued from the Circuit Court of the United States against them on the 24th ult., at the suit of the Maryland Gas Company of Baltimore, upon a plea of trespass in violating certain letters patent of the United States. A Deputy of the United States Marshal went to Voorhees to serve the writ on the 26th ult., but the parties could not be found, and the writ was returned not served, and quashed on the 29th ult. Another writ will issue in a few days.

Yours, very truly,
Alex. Preston Brown.

New-York, June 4, 1856.

[Advertisement.]

Removal to No. 205 Pearl-street.—World's Safe Company, Lillies' Patent wrought and welded Iron Fire and Burglar Proof Safes and Bank Locks. Refers to Bank of America, American Exchange, Bowery, Mercantile, Market, Corn Exchange, Fulton, Commonwealth, St. Nicholas, Mechanics and Traders' National, various other Banks in New-York City, all in the city of Troy, and many throughout the United States. J. G. Morgan, Agent, No. 205 Pearl-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Gas for the Country.—Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. G. B. Woodworth & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying at the office of the Company, where a machine may be seen in operation.

G. B. Woodworth & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Another Change of the Weather.—The weather, which during the first part of the week changed so suddenly from extreme heat to shivering cold, has changed again, and Summer hats are the great demand. By the way, Knox, corner Broadway and Fulton-street, is prepared to furnish every variety of Panama, nonpareil, fine straw and light beaver hats, that will make the Summer sun a hundred times more endurable—and at very low prices.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Foley, the well-known Gold Pen manufacturer, has removed his manufactory and salesroom to his new store, No. 189 Broadway, where we would recommend our readers in want of excellent gold pens and pencils at reasonable prices, to call. We have used them in the Times' Office a long time, and find they are really worthy of recommendation.

[Advertisement.]

Vast Crowds! Great Excitement!—The excitement around Barnum's Museum is remarkable. Such a rush to see the new American patriotic piece Drama! Such eager multitudes! Such shouts of delight over the piece itself! Such beauties and waving of handkerchiefs, and screams of admiration! Played to-night again. Another piece besides this afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—Another most excellent and new performance will be given at this favorite Theatre to-night. The new and successful drama of "Temptation" will commence the entertainment, to be followed by the pantomime of the "Magic Barrel," and concludes with the grand burlesque of "A-Lad-In the Lamp."

[Advertisement.]

Gas-fixtures at Reduced Prices.
The subscribers, anxious to reduce their stock, will make a liberal deduction on all their fixtures to
Cash Purchasers.
Colt & Whittelsey,
No. 923 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Robinson's Political Outline Map of the United States is something entirely new. It exhibits in the most striking manner an accurate view of the political condition of each State and Territory of the Union, so far as pertains to the great and engrossing subjects of Freedom and Slavery. Sold, wholesale and retail, at No. 128 Nassau-st., office of *Free-State Advocate*.

[Advertisement.]

Shaving Made Easy.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only 50 cents. For sale by Fetridge & Co., Proprietors, and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Gas! Gas!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the cheapest and best portable gas works, of a new and improved construction, for private dwellings, villages, &c. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 676 Broadway. Archer, Warner & Co.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment—The Great External Antidote.—When impurities in the blood are determined to the surface in the form of blotches, pustules, dry exfoliations, boils, rashes, &c., this potent preparation is the only safe and radical remedy.

[Advertisement.]

Gas! Gas!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the cheapest and best portable gas works, of a new and improved construction, for private dwellings, villages, &c. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 676 Broadway. Archer, Warner & Co.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. Tucker on the Stomach.—All who suffer from dispepsia, &c., should read Dr. Tucker's articles on the stomach, dyspepsia, stomach coughs, and digestion, in the *Specialist* for June. Price only 10 cents. Published by Sherman & Co., Astor House, and sold by all booksellers. Dr. Tucker's residence, No. 12 University-place.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Don't bathe in the drainings from the sewers, go to Col. Cloyd's Bath at Hoboken, and buy tickets there, which will enable you to go to Hoboken, baths and return, for less than a bath costs in the City. Warm salt water baths always ready. Ladies bathing dresses for sale or to let.

[Advertisement.]

Thin Summer Suits..... $8.
Black Alpaca Suits..... $6.
Zephyr Cassimere Suits..... $10.
White Marseilles Vests..... $3.
At Evans' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

The June Zephyrs.—Full suits made from light—all wool, though always washable, never-shrinking or fading—Cassimeres known as Zephyr Cassimere Suits, selling at Evans' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, at $10.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Private Lectures on Phrenology by Mr. Fowler every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening. Written descriptions of character at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Hyatt's Patent Light, 130 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on 8th page.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Sunday, June 1, by Rev. N. J. Marsolus, Mr. George H. Tyson to Miss Sarah J. Rousseau.

In this City, on Tuesday, June 3, by Rev. Dr. Rogers, N. Denton Smith to Harriet E., daughter of Theodore B. Gardner.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, May 21, by Rev. Dr. Hutton, at his residence, No. 106 5th-st., Mr. Thomas Burton to Miss Sarah Burton, both of the County of Tyrone, Ireland.

In this City, on on Sunday, May 4, at Zion Church, by Rev. Richard Cox, Mr. Abiezer C. Cashier to Miss Frances H. Ostrom, both of Cedarville, Conn.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 4, in the Middle Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. N. E. Smith, Rev. T. De Witt Talmage of Bound Brook, N. J., to Mary E. Avery, of Brooklyn, youngest daughter of the late Samuel F. Avery.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 3, by Rev. Samuel Kissam, John Jay Ackerman, of New-York, to Margaret Adams, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, June 3, in the Ninth Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Noah D. D. Hewes, Elizabeth Allen to Anna Ingersoll, daughter of Rev. Dr. Neill, of Philadelphia.

In Baltimore, on Tuesday, June 3, Mr. Geo. H. Le Huray, of New-York, to Miss Louisa Bowlby, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 4, Mary, daughter of Edmund F. and Ellen A. Mahony, aged 2½ years.

Funeral from No. 61 Allen-st., this day, (Thursday,) 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 4, Margaret S., wife of John T. Rollins, and only daughter of S. Bonnet McGown, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, 6th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 97 Amity-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Card.—J. & G. A. Arnoux, Braiding and Trimming, No. 363 Broadway, corner Duane-st., beg to inform their friends that they still continue to occupy the premises of their old location, to which they have added a large stock of goods for which we have been purchasing to advantage. And they solicit a continuance of their favors.

Flat-Iron Heater.
A very superior article of this kind, for sale at
Liddle's, No. 308 Broadway.

Rosetti.
These Syrups of Rosetti's Vegetable Remedies Alone will cure the Dyspepsia.
One bottle of Rosetti's Infallible Syrup, an effectual cure of Liver Complaint.
Two bottles of Rosetti's Extract will cure the most severe case of Piles, purifies the blood, and restores the head to a splendid Chestnut or Brown color. All the materials for sale. Also, Rosetti's Infallible Hair Dye, and every article required. Price $2. Full instructions to purchasers free. The trade supplied.
Content, Neary & Co., No. 893 Broadway.

Nothing's Solution—A new method, discovered, consisting the extraction of the organic matter from coal tar; this is a perfect and pure solution, and is well adapted for church or counting-room use. Also received the thickest, smallest and most perfect steel pens, and the finest drawing instruments ever made in this country. Price $1 50 per set. Sold by all stationers, and the trade generally.
Geo. Nothing & Co.,
No. 221 Broadway, New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—We have great pleasure in stating that the sewing-room for our machines, which has been for the past year in the New-Haven Depot building, is now completed and in full operation. We are now prepared to execute every description of sewing, and with greatly improved machinery, which will enable us to do it better than ever, combining all the recent improvements.
Parties having sewing machines of other manufacture, out of order, can have them repaired at our establishment in exchange as usual.
I. M. Singer & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

To Wholesale and Country Dealers.—Barnes & Park, No. 204 Pearl-st., New-York, invite the attention of jobbers and venders to their extensive stock of
Patent Medicines.
By far the largest assortment to either purchaser or jobber, in the city. Prices guaranteed as low as by any house in the trade. Particular attention paid to the Country Drug business. Orders solicited, and goods delivered at cars to any part of the world. Barnes & Park,
New-York, Cincinnati, and San Francisco.

The New and Extensive Bazaar of Fancy goods and toys, just opened at No. 208 Broadway, by E. Rogers, who has removed from his old stand, corner of Fulton-st., where can be found his usual assortment of every variety of ladies' fancy articles, for ornamental trimmings, knitting, crochet, embroidery, &c., &c., &c. The inexpensive and useful articles for every day use, for which this establishment is so celebrated, will be found in great abundance, and at very low prices, by
E. S. Rogers, No. 208 Broadway.

Elegant Carpetings.
Smith & Lourbridge, No. 59 Broadway, are now prepared to exhibit to the trade their stock of Fall Carpetings, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, and Mattings, all of which they have selected with great care. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

"Gentle Zephyrs"—by far the lightest article that has appeared this season for gentlemen's wear, although somewhat expensive, is to be found at Laughlin's Shirt and Furnishing store, No. 302 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

All-Wool Ingrain Carpets, 2s. per yard; Oil-Cloths, any width, 2s. per yard; Linen do., 1s.; Country Rugs, 7s.; Carpets, Mats, Mattings, Curtain Materials, Carpeting, Stair Rods, Hats and Caps, Carpets, &c. Lyon's New Carpet and Oil-Cloth Establishment, No. 376 Hudson-st., near King.

New-York and Liverpool U. S. M. S. S. Co.
No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, May 29, 1856.
Notice.—This Safe for Freight by the Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Four Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice.
E. K. Collins.

Wigs, Wigs, Wigs.—Batchelor's Wigs and Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are noiseless, durable, and the most natural in the world for comfort, useful beauty and durability. Sold at No. 2 Astor House, and at 258 Broadway. Private entrance on Barclay-st. Wigs made and sold at Batchelor's, No. 258 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—The Original and Only Reliable, the Infallible.—The admiration of the world. The envy of imitators. Produces instantaneously a splendid Brown or Black, and is warranted not to injure the hair in any way. Sold by all druggists, and at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 258 Broadway.

Elegance and Economy!
English Beaver velvets cheap, 10s. per yard.
English Beaver Cloths, 7s. 6d. per yard.
Beautiful Imperials, 2s. 6d. per yard.
Hiram Anderson, No. 89 Bowery.

The Summer Exodus.—The Ladies intending visiting the country the ensuing season, can be supplied at Tolhurst, No. 363 Bowery, for his low and 1d. prices with just the articles for Summer wear, light, durable, fashionable and remarkably cheap.

Writing Made Easy—By purchasing a Superior Gold Pen of Everlee, who is manufacturing Pens, and at prices 50 per cent less than at any other place in the City. Call and judge for yourselves, at the Cheap Jewelry Store, No. 216 Greenwich-st.

Marsh & Co.'s Superior Shoulder Braces for men, women and children. Also silk elastic suspenders for various wear. Instruments for all physical deformities made to order and warranted, at their store, No. 387 Broadway, New-York.

The Volcanic Recreative Carriage Fire! thirty shots per minute. The best hunting gun in the world, and the only one that is sure fire under all circumstances.
J. W. Fort, Sole Agent, No. 21 Liberty-st.

Fairbanks' Scales—Of every description, warranted reliable and correct, for sale by the sole manufacturers, Fairbanks & Co., No. 252 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

SPIRITUALISM EXPOSED.—THE Medium of the Age, MRS. J. H. CONANT, will lecture on the above subject at CLINTON HALL, Astor-place, on SUNDAY, Dec. 2, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

A GENTLEMAN, a graduate of the University of France, who has had many years' experience in teaching, wishes to obtain a few more pupils. Terms moderate. Address PROFESSOR, Herald office.

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